

# SPORTS



The USSR rugby championship continues. In the photo is a scene from the game between challengers in the medals of the championship sport clubs Moscow Vityaz and Kiev Aviator. The latter won 10-15. The leaders are many-time national winners the Gagarin Air Force Academy. Photo by Sergei Proskov

## The pace is set by familiar names

The competitions of this season in track cycling confirm the opinion sounded by specialists after the Moscow Olympics 80 that the majority of its champions will again be among the favorites of major contests after four years. The thing is that they then averaged 20 years of age and though already in such a tender age they reached the heights of mastery, now their heyday has come.

Thus, 24-year-old Leningrader, Olympic champion in the bunch race, Viktor Ananov, won the gold medal in one of the most exciting events of today at the national championship — the 150-circuit individual race with 30 intermediate finishes. At the national junior and adult championships he has already won 19 golds.

The 4 km team pursuit race was won by the national team composed of Moscow's friends in the Olympic team — champions of the Olympics 80 Vasily Movchan from Minsk, and Leningrader Alexander Krasnov. Young promising racers rode

with them—1982 junior world champion, Marat Caneyev from Khabarovsk, and Vasily Shupakov from Khabarovsk, a town where the national championship in these events was held. In the individual pursuit race the winner was the "host" of the track 21-year-old Gataugas Umars, and on the road to victory in the semifinals he beat world champion and record-holder, Viktor Kuzovets from Rostov-on-Don.

The concluding part of the championship will be held at the Moscow Krylatskoye Olympic track on July 8-12. The medals will be contested in the sprint and the 1,000 m time trials. The national championship will determine the main candidates to the national team which will enter in late August the "Druzhba-84" tournament of the sportsmen of socialist countries. It will be held at the Olympic track of the Moscow Olympics and has aroused exceptional interest, because it will be attended by the top racers of the past four-year period.

## FOR RALLY—OVERSEAS

The recent stage of the world auto rally championship was held in New Zealand.

The course traditionally was marked by heightened difficulty. The desert and mountain stretches and lack of roads seemed to suit better and give advantage to the Audi Quattro cars with a four wheel drive. But Laura Ratty and Nissan 240 R provided worthy competition to them. This race was important for the constructors as well as the racers.

The winner was Swede, Stig

Blomquist, in an Audi his third win this season. Second and third places were taken by Finns, Markku Alen in a Lancia, and world champion, Hannu Mikkola in an Audi.

The racers are placed in the same succession to the absolute standings.

In the constructors' standings the leader is Audi with 96 points and Lancia has 80. The other firms are way behind. For instance, Renault has only 36 points.

Boris MIKHAILOV

## At the table tennis tournament

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has won the men's team title at the just ended in Pyongyang International table tennis tournament. In the final match they beat the USSR 5-2. China beat Hungary 5-4 and placed third.

China won the women's event beating the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 3-1. Czechoslovakia placed third beating Japan 3-0. The USSR beat Hungary by the same score and placed fifth.

## WORLD RECORDS: ONE AFTER ANOTHER

Over six days athletes from various countries set three world records.

In the town of Cork of Ireland, twice world champion and 1976 and 1980 Olympic champion Yuriy Sedukh of the USSR reached 80 m 34 cm in the hammer-throw, adding 2 m 20 cm to the former record by his teammate and constant rival Sergei Litvinov.

Soviet athletes have won five of the eight possible Olympic titles in this sport.

Portuguese runner Fernando Mamede ran the 10,000 m in Stockholm in 27:13.81, 6.69 sec better than the former mark of Kenyan Henry Rono.

Only recently women began competing in the 5,000 m event and little wonder that the world record there is not yet so high. Now it belongs to Ingrid Kristiansen of Norway—14:58.88. In just over a month 12 world records and top world achievements were set, five of them by Soviet athletes.

## Appeal by president of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa

President of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, minister for the Affairs of Youth and Sport of the Upper Volta, A. Zongo has urged the member-countries of the Organization of African Unity not to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics. The Council, he stressed, strongly condemns states whose governments maintain sports contacts with racist South Africa, and give it help in other areas. Meanwhile teams representing such states, primarily Britain, will be going to Los Angeles.

## Hopes and results of the first stage

The first stage of the USSR football championship has ended. What has it brought to football fans? They did not see especially interesting play. True, there were small "flashes" of good football. Here, of course, we should recollect the win by the Rostov Army Club over Moscow Spartak 6-1, Moscow Dynamo over Minsk Dynamo 4-0 (true, it was a cup match). But generally the stage was held rather evenly.

The leadership was quite confidently taken by Spartak (who became champions in the first stage), Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr—each with 23 points, and Moscow Torpedo and Kiev Dynamo—each with 20 points, who are ahead of the closest rivals by five points.

Two other distinguished Moscow teams have done extremely badly. The Central Army Club are in the 15th place in the last five games they scored only one point, while Moscow Dynamo occupy a place in the standings which they arguably never held throughout the entire history of the club—the last (1). In ten successive games they scored not a single win—and this is a team which only recently won the Soviet cup.

Another noted Soviet team—Tbilisi Dynamo—are also doing badly this season. There is a rejuvenation of the compo-

## FOOTBALL

sition of the club, and its young players cannot yet worthily replace the players who have stopped playing. The club finished the stage in the 12th place.

In the competition of cities the leader is Zhetysay (Leningrad Zeil) with 11 goals. Andreyev (Rostov Army Club) has scored 10 goals and Plesov (Dnepr) scored nine.

The second stage will begin on July 11.

Gennadiy LEONOV

## Beckenbauer replaces Derwall

Head coach of the West German football team, Jupp Derwall, has decided to resign.

The West Germans did especially unsuccessfully in the past season, twice losing in the European championship qualification tournament to Northern Ireland and made the final only thanks to chance. In leaving the team Derwall could not find a common language with some leading players, who finally refused to play for the team of the country.

Derwall will be replaced by the former noted player Franz Beckenbauer, who is 37.

## YOUNG GIRLS ON TATAMI

Women's judo has resumed in this country after nearly a 40-year interval. 55 years ago, at the sports sector of the Central House of the Red Army the first women's group was set up under the leadership of the first Soviet specialist in unarmed combat, reformer and organizer of judo and jumbo Vasily Oshchepkov.

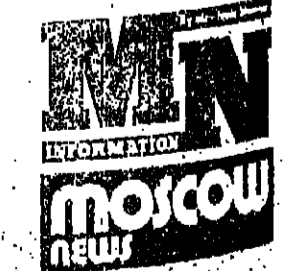
Our pre-war female judokas could on occasion rival the men in strength, agility and bravery. This helped many of them suc-

cessfully fight the enemy during the war.

Competitions of four higher schools among young women judo have already been held in Moscow. The champion was girls from the physical culture institute.

Common belief is that girls practicing judo wonderfully develop and get more beautiful from day to day. Well, men far behind them in this respect, correctness, the ability to learn and accurately to know...

Lev MATVEYEV



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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MN INFORMATION No. 14

# Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau examined the results of the talks between Nikolai Tikhonov and Lubomir Strougal, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who was in Moscow on a working visit. It was noted that the measures agreed during the meeting aimed at further integration in the most important branches of the national economies of our two countries, and at coordination of Soviet and Czechoslovak government plans create new prerequisites for the steady development of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, and for still closer interaction between the national economic industrial complexes of the two countries.

## UN SECRETARY GENERAL IN MOSCOW

Konstantin Chernenko has arrived in the Kremlin to meet the Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Pérez de Cuellar, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Also taking part in a evening conversation was Andrei Gromyko.

During the conversation which is held in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, the inter-views discussed basic international issues and the United Nations role in facilitating their solution in the interests of strengthening peace.

Konstantin Chernenko stressed the Soviet Union pursued a consistent policy aimed at a better international atmosphere and at curbing the arms race. At the present time, the Soviet Union regards the elimination of the threat of nuclear war as a top priority task.

Konstantin Chernenko drew Pérez de Cuellar's attention to the specific proposals which are aimed at the solution of this key problem and which present a real alternative to the world's slide into a abyss.

Progress in all directions, the strengthening of the arms control in these proposals, stressed, make it possible not only to switch the colossal resources to solving the economic and social development of mankind, including the developing countries.



Before the talks started

Javier Pérez de Cuellar welcomed the Soviet Union's efforts to prevent nuclear war and overcome the dangerous tension in the world. He spoke in favour of a greater contribution from the United Nations towards strengthening peace and international security in keeping with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

Konstantin Chernenko and Pérez de Cuellar stressed the importance of making more active use of the possibilities at the disposal of the United Nations in order to eliminate conflict and hotbeds of tension and to safeguard the free and independent development of states. In this connection they touched

on problems linked with the search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the situation in Cyprus and in Central America and around Afghanistan.

The Soviet side stressed the inadmissibility of any action aimed at subverting the social and political system of other countries, and of attempts to raise terrorism to the level of government policy.

Konstantin Chernenko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's total support for efforts aimed at raising the United Nations' role as an instrument for peace and constructive cooperation among nations.

At a meeting in the Kremlin

between Andrei Gromyko and Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the latter praised the Soviet Union's constant support for policies to eliminate the threat of war.

Javier Pérez de Cuellar also met representatives of the USSR Association for the United Nations. He was welcomed by corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Smirnov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Georgi Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee Valentina Tereshkova, and Chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations V. Aksenov.

The UN Secretary General also had a meeting with V. Syrov, Secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

## Konstantin Chernenko: do all we can to prevent disaster

London. At present a dire threat is again hanging over Europe and the entire world. Whatever our attitude to each other and whatever differences divide us—we should be guided by the all-important interest that we have in preventing catastrophe, and to preserve civilization on earth. This is stressed in Konstantin Chernenko's message to British readers which is included in the foreword he wrote to a collection of his articles and speeches between 1975 and 1982, published by Pergamon Press.

Leaders of political parties and MPs, members of the public and business community of Britain, Foreign Office officials, diplomats, trade unionists, and noted figures in the world of science and the arts attended a reception marking the publication at the Soviet Embassy in London.

This remarkable book tells us what should be done in order to better East-West relations, said former British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson.

## DANGEROUS ACTION

MEMORANDUM TO WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT

The decision to lift the ban on the export of heavy bombers, long range missiles, which are taken by the Council of the Western European Union to the request of the West German Government, is seen to the detriment of the spirit and letter of the Paris Agreement, the Helsinki Treaty and the Helms-

and resolutions on German affairs. The attention of the governments of Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, which are members of the Western European Union, was also drawn to the issue.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE BALL IS IN WASHINGTON'S COURT

It is common knowledge that it is impossible to conduct serious talks if there is no clarity as to what is to be discussed or what it is wished to agree on.

writes Pravda. It is not understood perhaps in Washington? On the contrary, it is known only too well but officials there continue to act in

an ostentatious fashion viz the manoeuvres by the American administration as regards the Soviet initiative on the issue of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Let us look at the facts. The Soviet Union has made a space

(Continued on page 3)

## 'Japanese Design and Modernity'



Hagori — a racket for play. Photo by Eduard Zhigolov

Nearly two thousand household items from Japan beginning with utensils and clothes which were in use three centuries ago and finishing up with the most up-to-date gadgets made today are to be seen at an exhibition entitled "Japanese Design and Modernity" which occupies an area of 3,000 square metres at the Central Artists' Club on Moscow's Krymskaya Embankment. It has been organized by the Seibu Museum, and other museums in Japan, as well as by private collectors.

This is the biggest exhibition we have ever arranged in the Soviet Union, said a representative of the Seibu group, Saito Tsutomu. It represents a very real embodiment of the cultural agreement which has just been signed in Moscow.

The first such agreement between the two countries was concluded in 1978. In 1987, Muscovites will have the chance of seeing another exhibition of Japanese art. As for my compatriots in the near future, they will be able to visit three exhibitions from the Soviet Union: Russian painting from the late 19th to early 20th centuries, works by members of the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions (Peredvizhniki), as well as the works of Soviet artists.

We hope that the present exhibition will help Soviet people get to know and understand the Japanese people better and to strengthen friendship between our peoples.



"Green Crusaders" — a Society for the Preservation of Nature poster.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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## USA-Japan: militarist cooperation

Tokyo. Japanese naval ships could be used for "combat protection" of the task forces of the American navy in emergencies. This was declared in the Upper House of the Diet (Japanese Parliament) by the Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Local observers point out that what in fact the prime minister's declaration means is that the Japanese navy will take part in joint

operations with the American Seventh Fleet whose ships and submarines are armed with Tomahawk cruise type missiles. Tokyo's active involvement in "interaction" with the American naval armada in the Pacific is an indication of the increasingly dangerous direction being taken by militarist cooperation between Japan and the United States.

## 'Operation black moon'

Washington. The Nicaraguan Embassy in the USA has issued a statement exposing the plans of aggression against that country being hatched by the Reagan administration. The republic's security agencies, it is stated, have uncovered a CIA plan, code-named "Operation black moon", which provides for the invasion of Nicaragua by 4,500 armed gangsters, with the aim of launching a brutal offensive in the northern areas of the country in order to seize

part of Nicaraguan territory. A "provisional" government would then be set up in the area which would have to "ask for foreign military aid", i.e., a pretext for massive intervention in Nicaragua would have been created. The statement draws attention to the fact that a simultaneous decision was taken in Washington to move to the Nicaraguan shores a strike flotilla of 20 warships.

## SECOND ROUND OF CONFERENCE

Jakarta. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers have entered the second round of their discussions during which they are to have talks with the heads of diplomatic missions from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as well as with Common Market representatives.

The ASEAN nations have prepared a list of grievances against the capitalist countries which constantly seek to harm the interests of the developing states in the area of trade and economic relations.

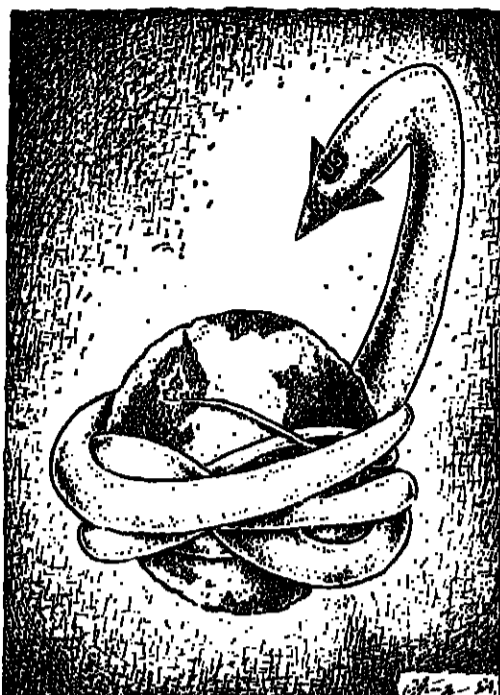
The main issue discussed was the attitude to the idea of a Pa-

cific Community which is mainly being pushed by the United States and Japan in the hope of knocking together a new military and political grouping involving ASEAN nations. The Indonesian Foreign Minister Nurcholish Kusnanmadia confirmed the intention of ASEAN members to concentrate on urgent economic issues which are of mutual interest within ASEAN. He stressed that the exchange of views between the ASEAN nations and the countries in the Pacific region was not aimed at setting up a new regional organization.

## Statement by Claude Cheysson

Paris. French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson has expressed concern over the US administration's course towards militarization of outer space. We want a ban on the weapons deployed in space

or capable of destroying satellites or missiles in space, he told "Le Croix" newspaper. Their deployment would break the strategic parity which is a condition of peace.



Yet another twist!

Drawing by Sergei Alutdinov

## We have no atom bombs, says Indira Gandhi

Delhi. The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, has categorically denied allegations made by the Western press to the effect that India has nuclear arms. India has no atom bombs and nor is it planning to produce them, she said. The Indian Government declared to a group of American students, Indira Gandhi stressed that India supports the use of nuclear power for exclusively peaceful aims.

According to the Indian press,

of late the US and British mass media have been very active in spreading lies about India's supposed possession of nuclear arms. In this way to divert public attention from the nuclear programmes of Washington's allies: Israel, Pakistan and the South African Republic. These allegations, she said, are part of the ideological war being waged by the West against India, as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.

## ISRAEL: EXPANSIONIST PLANS

Tel Aviv. The Zionist Likud bloc which rules Israel is stepping up the development of the captured Arab territories. An official spokesman for the government has said that next week Israel will start the construction of another eight paramilitary settlements in the oc-

cupied West Bank and three more in the Gaza Strip. Political observers note that by engaging in such expansionist measures, the Shamir Cabinet hopes to secure the votes of the most reactionary and extremist circles during the forthcoming elections to Knesset (Israel's Parliament).

of Diego Garcia in the centre. US military preparation in the region involves dozens of developing nations, many of which are among the poorest states in the world. The immediate military threat is being supplemented by the fanning of antagonism and the burden of financial ruin and leads millions of people to new privation.

Working hand in glove with the American admirals are diplomats who from year to year have managed to prevent an international peace conference on the Indian Ocean being held despite the fact that the decision to hold it in Colombo was taken by a special UN committee way back in 1979. Nor does the USA want to agree with the Soviet Union on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. Thus, in 1977 it unilaterally suspended talks with the USSR on reducing naval activities of the two powers in this ocean. Washington has issued regular "no's" to the many appeals by Moscow to resume the dialogue.

The expansion of US military activity in the Indian Ocean, the mining of the international sea lanes off the Nicaraguan shores, provocation by American warships and naval aviation in the sea and air space over the lanes create new threats to world stability and make the peoples of the coastal states into hostages of the Pentagon naval doctrine.

## What do ordinary Americans want?

New York. Over 250,000 Americans, belonging to over 450 political, public and religious organizations, have announced their intention of taking part in a mammoth demonstration for disarmament which is to be held in San Francisco. These people have been issued by the Preparatory Committee for the National Convention of the Democratic Party in the march which is to pass the building where the National Convention of the Democratic Party is to be held. The slogan of the march will be "For Peace".

Our purpose is to show the Democratic Convention that the problem of war and peace is a policy issue for ordinary Americans today, said Shirley Terrazino, committee coordinator.

In the years of Reagan's presidency, she says, the international situation has deteriorated considerably. The United States' new military policy in Central America and the Middle East has us all in serious danger. These gambles could develop into global thermonuclear conflict. Washington refuses point-blank to conduct constructive talks with the Soviet Union on arms control, instead it concentrates on piling up arms. Larger interests of the American public want an agreement between the USA and the USSR on freezing manufacture, tests and deployment of new nuclear arms; America to reject its interventionist foreign policy; and the Pentagon to curtail its budget, to use the money, thereby obtained, to solve its socio-economic problems.

## The ball is in Washington's court

(Continued from page 1)

cific proposal that Soviet-American talks be begun this summer on the banning of nuclear weapons. In this way to divert public attention from the nuclear programmes of Washington's allies: Israel, Pakistan and the South African Republic. These allegations, she said, are part of the ideological war being waged by the West against India, as the leader of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Soviet Union has proposed negotiations on 224 issues as regards the arms race. At the same time, it is proposed in the American capital, they are on the point of their suitcases for a trip to Vienna. The Americans are trying to portray themselves as being in favour of the negotiations, although in fact they are against them.

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In other words, in Washington they are behaving as if they are going to talk with these states. Let us not be misled by this. This is a very light-minded approach to a matter of national importance.

Washington's loud assurances about its readiness to go to Vienna for talks with the states they are prepared to begin only under preconditions are very little.

## THE STAND OF ANGOLA

Luanda. The efforts of the South African racist and imperialist patrons to artificially "blacken" the name of Namibia's people, in question of the withdrawal of the South African troops from the Republic of Angola, have been denounced by the people of the Republic of Angola.

The presence of Cuban troops in the Republic of Angola, the mining of the international sea lanes off the Nicaraguan shores, provocation by American warships and naval aviation in the sea and air space over the lanes create new threats to world stability and make the peoples of the coastal states into hostages of the Pentagon naval doctrine.

## THE CHOICE OF ZIMBABWE

Harare. Opening at the Institute for the Study of the Development Problems, a cycle of lectures on the subject, "Construction of Socialism in Zimbabwe", the Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that an invariable condition for a successful construction of socialism serves the universal drawing of the popular masses into this process on the basis of an alliance between the workers and the peasants as the advance guard of the revolution.

It was from its own bitter experience that Zimbabwe has become convinced of the viciousness of capitalism which has led to the impoverishment of the working people and to the plundering of the country's natural wealth. However, our people, pointed out R. Mugabe, have never agreed to give to the complete control of foreign capital the national resources which have always been and remain the property of the Zimbabweans. As a result we have become aware of the lofty merits of scientific socialism.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

On the Confederation generale de travail de France, a major French trade union, has issued a strong protest over the closure of several factories by the owners of the Citroen-Louis Renault company. At a meeting at La-Croix, the industrial centre of the company, Bernard Lacombe, CGT general secretary, stressed that working people had to persuade management to take the workers' rights and interests into account.

Over 1,300 boys and girls living in Tokyo and its suburbs were hospitalized in one day as a result of the so-called "chemical smog". The concentration of poisonous gases in the atmosphere in Tokyo, which is usually very high, has increased even more because of several days of hot, windless weather.

According to a survey conducted by the Congress of Labour, the largest Mexican trade union amalgamation, over 16 million Mexicans, or 8 per cent of the able-bodied population in the country, are jobless. The current financial and economic crisis is blamed for the situation.

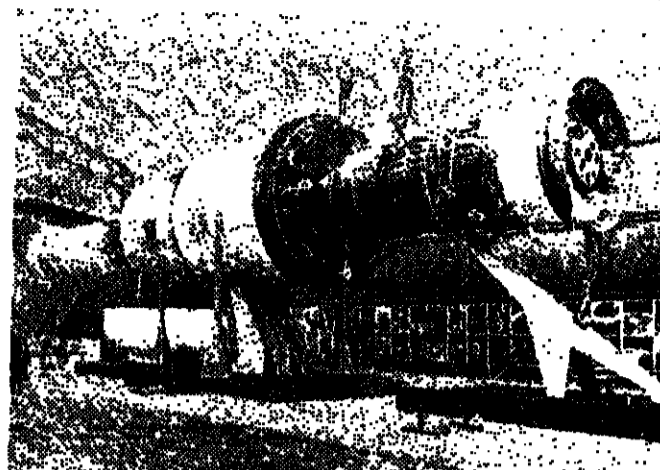
The automobile which has been called Mueshi-8 will be displayed at the International Conference of the Uses of the Hydrogen Energy to open in Canada this July.

Dr Arlene Carney, of the University of Illinois, thinks that she can help people suffering from defective hearing by means of a special electronic device.

## OF INTEREST

Thermometer that sings

Children and adults alike know the tale about a carefree cricket which kept on singing instead of preparing for the winter cold. Few people know that crickets can be used to determine the temperature of the earth. When temperatures are slightly above zero they "sing" 47 times per minute. When temperatures rise to 25°C or higher, they "sing" 150 times per minute, says the "Politik Zabavnik" (Yugoslavia) magazine.



The outstanding achievements of Soviet science and technology in the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space are demonstrated at the major exhibition, "Man Explores the Universe", which has opened in the town of Espoo, near the Finnish capital of Helsinki. The show which is being held under the sponsorship of the President of the Finnish Republic Mauno Koivisto has been organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and is one of the biggest specialized exhibitions on space that the Soviet Union has ever organized abroad. It reveals, among other things, the rich potential of Soviet scientists in the exploration of outer space, and illustrates the story of international exploration on board the orbital Soyuz-Salyut-Progress complex, model of which is on view in one of the exhibition halls.

Photo by Lehtikuvu-TASS

## Leonard Peltier: Give my thanks to Soviet people

Springfield (Missouri). The brave fighter for human rights Leonard Peltier, who recently held a nearly two-month fast in protest over the cruel terror and repression by American authorities, looks haggard and gaunt. I am distinguished to give up and am getting ready for yet another fast. The Indian leader told a TASS correspondent who managed to meet him in the local prison hospital and interview him.

Like many other political prisoners kept by the authorities in

the prison cells, I fell victim to vicious harassment and persecution, he said. I made no crime, and all charges against me were crudely fabricated. But despite the facts the authorities stubbornly deny the obvious. The US administration persecutes me because I led the masses to fight tyranny and oppression. I am deeply grateful to the Soviet people who have mounted a broad campaign of solidarity seeking my release, he concluded. Give them my cordial thanks.

## Science and technology

### HYDROGEN AS DIESEL OIL

A car powered by a four-stroke diesel engine fuelled by liquid hydrogen has been demonstrated to journalists by scientists from the Japanese Musashi Technological Institute. The engine does not pollute the atmosphere with any exhausts.

The automobile which has been called Mueshi-8 will be displayed at the International Conference of the Uses of the Hydrogen Energy to open in Canada this July.

### CAN YOUR SKIN HEAR?

Dr Arlene Carney, of the University of Illinois, thinks that she can help people suffering from defective hearing by means of a special electronic device.

she has designed which enables them, after a period of training, to distinguish sound waves which they receive through their skins. Because the apparatus involved is cumbersome, the method can only be used in laboratory conditions.

### RECONSTRUCTION OF TREMEMES

To date, only small ships belonging to the ancient world have been reconstructed for research purposes. Next year, work will start on building a big ancient Greek trireme. Treasures were holed up by archaeologists and engineers from Greece will take part in the reconstruction of trememes from ancient drawings.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### SHUNNING SERIOUS DISCUSSION

No shifts have been made in the position of the NATO countries since the opening of the Conference this January. M. Dmitriyev writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the conclusion of the second session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The NATO countries, he stresses, still shun businesslike discussion of large-scale measures, like the pledge not to use military force and to maintain relations of peace. True, lately NATO leaders, including the US president, have been making statements to the effect that it could be possible to discuss the possibility of confirmation of the principle of the non-use of force. But such statements are hard to take seriously, for they rest on the unacceptable conditions for a preliminary agreement to discuss military-technical measures whose only goal is to reveal the structure and everyday activities of the armed forces of the USSR and its allies. NATO countries are still ignoring the other big political measures proposed by the socialist countries.

### 'NO' TO EUROMISSILES

The ongoing deployment of new American missiles in West Germany has by no means dampened the peace movement in our country, chairman of the Young Socialists within the Social Democratic Party of Germany Uli Skirke told a KOM-SOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent.

I believe, he continued, that it has now reached a definite organizational consistency. Its strength and sweep will be borne out by large anti-war actions planned for this autumn and which are being prepared now. We should not retreat—missiles from the West German soil.

West German peace supporters gained much ground in recent elections to the European parliament. Parallel with them a survey was held in the country on people's attitude to the deployment of missiles. Millions of people were surveyed, and over 80 per cent of them said "no".

### TWO WORLDS—TWO APPROACHES

The economic relations of the socialist states and the West with the "third world" is the subject for an article written by V. Polyakov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The assistance from the socialist countries is directed at creation in the young states of modern industries, raising the efficiency in agriculture, development of science and culture, and eventually at their liberation from the economic dependence on the U.S. or the national wealth in the interests of the people. With assistance from the USSR, for instance, 3,000 enterprises are under construction in the developing countries. Out of them 1,762 have already been commissioned. These are electric power stations, steel mills, engineering factories, and engineering and other works.

At the same time, the United States and its partners, the article stresses, are denying help to the young states in the creation of a government-run sector. As has been repeatedly declared by American statesmen, they prefer to see the developing states as reliable suppliers of raw materials. With their economic policies, the United States and its allies have put the developing countries into a grievous situation, since their debt exceeds eight hundred thousand million dollars.

### REAGAN WILL BE REAGAN

Everything is flowing, everything is changing. Even the US President Reagan is changing. Such is the opinion of the political observer of the IZVESTIA newspaper V. Falin who is commenting on Reagan's statements about readiness to carry out negotiations with the USSR. Compare his topical lexicon with the dialect he spoke one, two, or three years ago, V. Falin writes. The man has put aside the Jericho horn and is now adjusting himself to play the gentle reed pipe.

And yet, as staff members of the White House are gradually pointing, the Reagan election campaign contains nearly twenty ideas and proposals which are capable of converting the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States into an idyll, and the Earth into paradise. If this is the case, why should have all this wealth against a rainy day? Is it perhaps that we should complain that the presidential elections in the United States are arranged every four years and not every year. If this were so, the Washington leaders would have the dawning of new ideas much more often. But could it perhaps be that it is essentially wrong and harmful to turn politics into the semblance of a sauna bath with its intermittent heat and cold?

So far, the author believes, R. Reagan in his internal structure remains the same good old R. Reagan, such as the world that learnt about him in his role of the head of the US administration. His inspiration he still takes from the past and is as suspicious of the future.

## Hero-Mother

Marin Goncalves Moreira (Brazil) holds in her arms the tenth pair of twins she has brought into the world.

Photo AP-TASS

## 10-year-old recruit for Academy of Sciences

A ten-year-old Yugoslav boy, Miroslav Mikic, is studying mathematics at the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, in Belgrade. The boy is under the supervision of experts from the Institute of Electronics who try to analyze the mystery of his amazing love for chemistry and physics. Miroslav began to talk when he was seven months old, and started to read when he was 22 months old. His first contact with chemistry in which he displayed a very great interest occurred when he was 3, reports "Volksstimme" (Austria).

## VIEWPOINT

Vladimir BRODETSKY

## OFF ALIEN SHORES

The race in the area of ship-building which is unfolding between Japan and the USA is identical to the competition between Germany and Britain before the First World War. So wrote the Japanese newspaper "Keizai Orai" in 1934. In seven years this race led to Pearl Harbor and a long oceanic war. The reasons for the war of course, went far deeper — the frantic hoarding of navies being but one indicator of preparations for aggression.

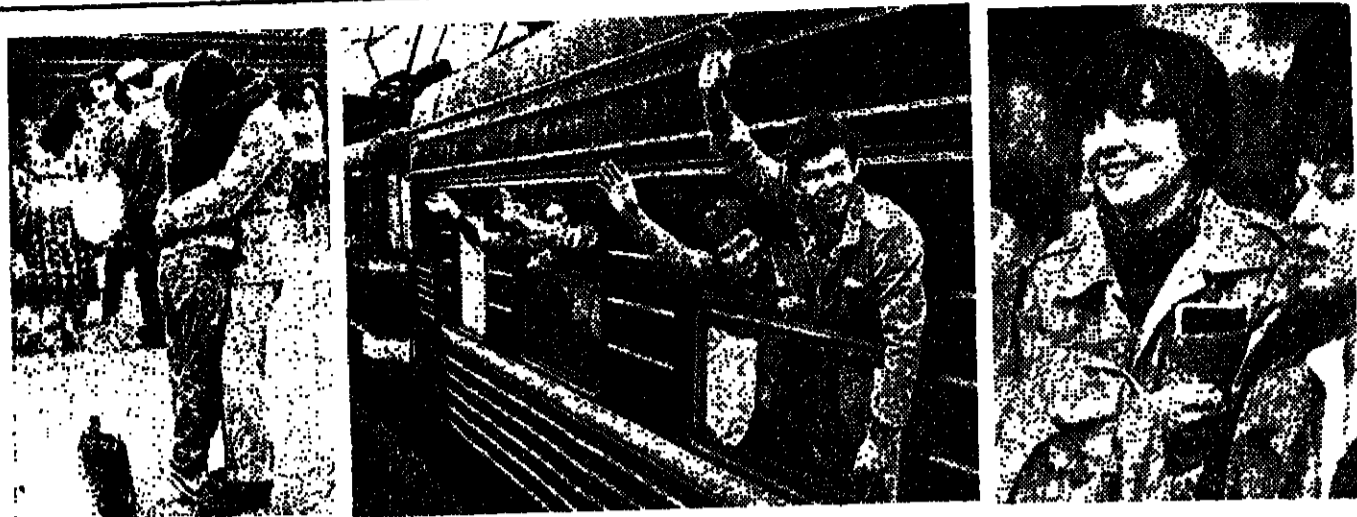
Forty or so years back the aggressor was Japan. Today the initiator of the arms race, which includes wide-ranging deployment of offensive naval forces, is the USA. Washington is precipitating the construction of precisely those types of warships which are designed for getting entrenched on alien shores and for attacking coun-

tries situated thousands of miles from the American continent, rather than for the protection of its own coast.

The American navy now has over 500 warships including 14 aircraft carriers and 40 nuclear submarines based in all oceans. Another characteristic indicator is the presence of a large number of assault landing craft which are designed to secure the seizure of foreign territories. These craft were to be seen recently off the Lebanese shores. Today the Pentagon is studying the possibilities of selling up a joint operational group of Marines and the Air Force for use in the Persian Gulf. The nuclear aircraft carrier "America", 11 cruisers and destroyers and seven support ships are already cruising in the area. The pretext is everywhere the same — "protection of the vital interests"

of the USA in... the other hemisphere.

In so far as concerns the Persian Gulf region and the entire Indian Ocean the American interest boils down to plans for creating a whole new American 5th Fleet. This naval armada has chiefly ground targets, as is shown by the deployment in this region of the rapid deployment quarter of million men and officers — chiefly Marines and assault troops. Ground support for the American navy and rapid deployment force has already been built up and is being expanded in foreign lands: there are 30 military bases in the Indian Ocean area — from Momباس in Kenya to Dhofar on the Arabian Peninsula, from the shores of Australia in the south to the shores of Pakistan in the north, with the atomic fortress



Many students wearing green jackets bearing the emblem of the all-Union student construction team are now to be seen at all Moscow railway terminals. These photos were taken by our correspondent at one of the stations.

Other emblems on their jackets indicate the locations of projects in the Balkan-Asian Railway, the Kanak-Achinsk and the Ekibastuz fuel-and-energy complexes, the Moscow Seryi 1 Motel Plant currently under modernization, projects in the Non-Black Earth Zone, in the Far East and Extreme North.

Student construction teams have been in operation for the past five years. Their achieve-

## STUDENT SUMMER WORK

ments are considerable: over the period, they have completed 10,000 million rubles' worth of construction and assembly work, produced industrial products to the tune of 2,000 million rubles and built about 200 thousand houses, schools, kindergartens and industrial shops.

But there are other no less important aspects to the work done by these teams. The experience thus gained is a good way of putting the knowledge

obtained in the auditorium to the test. Most teams operate in fields closely related to their future jobs — in transport construction, for instance, on oil fields, and in coal mines, agriculture, the health service and the retail trade.

No less important is the fact that summer work for the student, in addition to practice in his chosen occupation, also represents a tangible addition to his grant.

The monetary factor is not always the determining one though. The past few years have seen the appearance of numerous teams working voluntarily. Recently students in Rostov started to build a large orphanage with money earned in this way. The idea of donating the money earned by these teams towards socially useful projects is gaining in popularity with the number of such teams having grown to over 300.

## Round the Soviet Union

THE DIESEL "MIRASOMOV" HAS DROPPED ANCHOR IN THE PORT OF LENINGRAD. The flagship of the Soviet Antarctic fleet has completed its six-month voyage to the Antarctic during which rescue was carried out and cargo delivered. The boat also carried placement teams of polar stories and stations. Now after the Antarctic voyage is planned in Leningrad with the inauguration in the early autumn by the "Mikhail Gromov" which is named after the Soviet explorer to set his foot on the icy continent.

ASTRONOMERS HAVE ONLY A FEW HOURS TO GAIN THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STAR MAPS FROM THE BOOTES CONSTELLATION. The complex work at the astronomical observatory of Odessa University is a cipher complicated interlocking helped them in this pursuit is the application of the automatic method of star studies with the aid of minicomputers. The staff members of the research expedited up hundreds of the readings of data about luminaries from the nighting galaxies.

## Kolyma hydropower electric station grows

The waters of capricious Kolyma, a river in Eastern Siberia, have turned the turbines of a new unit at the Kolyma hydroelectric station—the biggest in the Soviet Extreme North. The construction of the first section of the power scheme has been completed ahead of schedule. The Magadan Region in Eastern Siberia, despite its vast expanse, and low density of industrial and agricultural production, has long ago become fully electrified. Nevertheless, the region is short of electric energy, especially in summer when ore-dressing mills and mines begin to run at full capacity.

Several thousand small stations, including diesel, whose capacity belies 100 kilowatts, operate up to this day in villages and settlements. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of fuel have to be brought in for their operation annually, which is complicated and not economical. The Kolyma hydroelectric station is meant to solve this problem.

Construction of a 120-metre high rock-filled dam is now going in full swing there. By the end of the next year the reservoir will be completed and the turbines of the Kolyma hydroelectric station will operate at full capacity.

## FOR PURER AIR

The air in Leningrad has become much purer. This city is carrying out a comprehensive programme to control industrial blow-outs into the atmosphere. The state of atmospheric rivers and reservoirs in the city and the region has been studied for a year beginning from July 1983. To this end they used satellite data on the state of the atmosphere, as well as data obtained by IL-18 air-borne laboratories.

At the same time the air basin was investigated along 30 thoroughfares of the city. The data thus obtained will form a basis for drawing up additional recommendations for protecting the environment in Leningrad and for establishing closed-circuit water supply at its major factories.

## A CANAL WITH TWO PROFESSIONS

The 140-kilometre long Big Almaatinsky Canal which brings water from the Bartogal Reservoir in the Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains to the Kazakh capital Alma-Ata has much improved water supplies to the city.

The volume of water carried by the canal is considerably in excess of that of the Ishim — major virgin lands area river.

Industry in Alma-Ata now has a greater supply of water at its disposal, it has become possible to plant more greenery in the city avenues and streets and to improve the microclimate in large residential areas. A new recreation zone has been created for the use of citizens incor-

porating beaches, bath stations and sports grounds.

In addition to its water the canal also irrigates a fertile soil. State and collective farms in three major districts in the region are now having the possibility of creating yields of grain, vegetables, commercial and crops.

In future it is planned to increase the length of the canal more than thirty kilometres. As a result, farms in several districts in the region will have an improved water supply. Ten new state farms are built on the virgin lands

## Places to visit

### FAIRY-TALE EXHIBITION

This is a fairy-tale exhibition, said Danish artist Victor Brockdorff after visiting the all-Union exhibition of national musical instruments, and folk and stage costumes for amateur companies, now open at the Soviet Culture pavilion at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

On view are a grand total of two thousand exhibits: works in the applied arts, festive national costume and jewelry and musical instruments.

Ukrainian jankos, Georgian riding clothes and Russian "panovs" are only some of the costumes on view. Each territory, region and village has its own particular dress. In Latvia alone there are 19 different versions of the national costume.



Costumes of the different nationalities of the USSR.

Golubeva, USSR Deputy Minister of Culture. What we see here has been designed not so much for professional performers, as for members of amateur



Performance by a folk choir from the Ivanovo Region.

Also to be seen at the show are ancient objects from the Ethnographic Museum in Leningrad. The creators of these national costumes and folk musical instruments are artists in the folk art of the word, says Tamara

companies of which there are 28 million in the Soviet Union.

At the private view two folk companies—"The Siberian Dances" ensemble from the Novosibirsk Region and the Rodnikovsky Folk Choir from the



The dyunyur, a Yakut folk instrument used by the Alaians.

Ivanovo Region in the Russian Federation, gave performances. Their dazzling Russian dances and lyrical songs delighted spectators.

The exhibition will continue till the middle of November. Included on the programme of the Days of the Constituent Republics which will be held before the show closes are meetings with folk masters. In addition visitors will be able to familiarize themselves with the technology for the manufacture of national musical instruments, with details of folk and professional costume and jewellery, and to consult experts. Performances by amateur companies will also be given.

Natalya PAROYATNIKOVA

## Contacts and contracts

### Metallurgists receive WIPO prizes

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) — a specialized UN agency dealing with the protection of intellectual property, annually gives out prizes to the authors of inventions which have special importance for the developing countries.

This year Gold Medal was awarded to V. Lebedev, Cand. Sc. (Engineering), expert of the Central Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy, for developing the method of continuous steel pouring. Five of his colleagues received diplomas. The new technology has been assessed in the world as a real revolution in metallurgy. It helps sharply reduce metal losses, to fully mechanize the hard work of metallurgists and considerably reduce the area of the shops.

### 'Luch-3' PREDICTS

#### EARTHQUAKES

Scientists have established that on the eve of an earthquake there is an increase in the methane content of soil and atmosphere. But, in order to predict earthquakes from this sign, one has to be able to conduct uninterrupted observations over a large territory. Sampling the traditional method, is unreliable. But the automated "Luch-3" installation invented at the Moscow Physical Engineering Institute and demonstrated in the "Physics" pavilion of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is another matter.

Without taking samples, the instrument can measure methane content in the air over 10- to 100-metre-long intervals along roads. And every 12 seconds it produces information on measurement result.

"Luch-3" is based on a two-wave measurement method principle of operation. The instrument automatically emits two wave lengths pulses equal in amplitude. A reflector installed at the end of the road returns them to the analyzer. One of these emissions is absorbed by methane ten times stronger. Therefore, if there is methane on the road, this is at once reflected in the amplitude of the returning signals. And the electronic optical block will immediately indicate a growth in methane content.

"Luch-3" has successfully passed laboratory tests and is being prepared for its first field season at the Seismic Station, at Bakuriani. Two years ago, its predecessor here, "Luch-2M", predicted the only microearthquake to have been registered by seismologists.

Teachers too leave to other countries to give lectures and consult their former students. Clubs, committees, associations and commissions of graduates from Soviet colleges have been set up and actively operate in many countries. "We are proud that our former students hold key positions in industry, science, culture, in governmental agencies, and social life of their respective countries," says Ivan Obraztsov. "The level of professional knowledge of specialist-graduates from Soviet higher school is high. But, perhaps, the most precious knowledge which foreign students acquired in our country is the idea about Soviet reality."

## VIEWPOINT

### Soviet experience in transforming deserts

Alexei DYUAN

Deserts and semideserts in the USSR occupy almost 2.5 million square kilometres. They are mainly found in the plains of Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics, extending over this region for 1,200 km in the south-north direction, and for 2,500 km in the west-east direction.

However, while geographic maps continue to show a considerable part of these areas as deserts, they can no longer be considered as such, even less so as barren lands in the socio-economic respect. Rather to the contrary: the fearsome, waterless sands absorbing all living things only several decades ago, they now must be exceeding many most fertile regions on this planet in the abundance of the wealth that they give to people.

It was exactly thanks to this zone that the Soviet Union has become the world's largest producer of cotton (up to 8 and more million tonnes annually). There too, all the raw silk and all the karakul are produced and so is one-third of the national output of mutton, over 20 per cent of vegetable oil and almost as much wool, a tremendous amount of fruit and vegetables. 30 million heads of livestock are grazing there, including the sheep of the most valuable breed—the karakul.

These "deserts" provide the country with over 1/3 of its natural gas, 1/2 of its sodium sulphate, and 1/3 of its phosphorites. They mine there coal, table salt and potassium salt, bauxite and other valuable minerals.

Desert is alive due to water, of course. Over the years of the Soviet power (since 1917) in Central Asia alone 3.5 million hectares of desert land have been irrigated and water was supplied to millions of hectares of pasture land. The annual increase in the irrigated land now exceeds 150 thousand hectares there. More than half a million hectares of previously unused land have been given life by the 1,100 km canal dug through the Karakum Desert.

Over the past 15 years the population of the formerly sparsely populated areas has grown by almost 1.5 times to exceed 40 million now.

The USSR shares with developing countries its experience of improving desert and semidesert lands. Within the frameworks of bilateral agreements, the Desert Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Turkmenistan cooperates with desert experts from India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Mongolia and other countries holding annual international courses for UNEP (UN Environment Programme). Since 1978 about 200 experts from 70 Asian, African and Latin American countries have been trained here. Students from developing countries are trained together with Soviet students in various land reclamation trades at almost 400 Soviet higher and secondary educational establishments and at vocational training schools. The USSR provides technical assistance to 18 Asian, African and Latin American states in building water control projects, as well as takes part in the UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" Programme and the International Hydrological Programme.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### TORNADO CONSEQUENCES BEING ELIMINATED

Our newspaper has already reported that on June 9 part of the Ivanovo, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, and Kalinin regions and the Chuvash Autonomous Republic in the Russian Federation were struck by a tornado. The Ivanovo Region was struck the most. Hundreds of houses, most of the mains and a number of farm houses, school buildings and other public amenities were completely destroyed. TRUD reports what has been and is being done in the disaster area.

One to two days after the tornado canteens and medical points were open in the destroyed villages and suburbs of Ivanovo. Water, electric and telephone mains were restored. Shelter was given for all roofless. Thousands of people offered their help to those in distress.

Neither the state, nor our factory has left us alone in need, Vadim Kolokoltsay of the Ivanovo textile and hosiery factory, says—we were given building materials, transport and the help of carpenters. Now you see for yourself our new house!

Many of the destroyed houses have already been repaired and look even better than before the disaster. However, the disaster area continues to be in the centre of attention.

### WAR THEME IN LITERATURE

War is a testing theme for authors. It enables them to display their integrity and clarity of vision. This, at least, is the view of Estonian author and poet Vladimir Beskman, who writes on the subject in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. Whenever you go, you always come across vestiges of the past war; it not in nature, then in people. This horrible conflagration burnt up different countries in different ways, he says.

The theme of peace arises organically out of the theme of war.

I have met extremely interesting people—workers in the arts, writers and artists in my travels, Vladimir Beskman goes on, in all our conversations we touched upon vital problems affecting mankind — such as nuclear catastrophe or peace. Whether our talks took place around the family table or from the conference rostrum — we never deviated from this theme.

All normal people have identical views about war, on the whole. All wish for peace. The idea of protecting peace reigns supreme. Amidst intellectualism throughout the world: No real artist can advocate an atomic or cold war.

### TO ALLEVIATE THE GENETIC BURDEN

To preserve the genetic health of the population is a task of major state importance. Academician Nikolai Dubinin maintains in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Hereditary disorders have become very much less now as some 15 to 20 per cent of all pregnancies end in spontaneous abortions or premature deliveries, half of them being caused by gene mutations and another half by chromosome abnormalities. The occurrence of high pressure disorders and atherosclerosis is 3 to 5 times higher among those genetically predisposed.

Many of the hereditary disorders are rather complicated and cost much to the nation. For example, Down's anomaly needs that a patient be constantly looked after all his or her lifetime. Though Down's syndrome occurs once per every 600 births it costs as much as influenza control, though in the latter case man suffers from its twice a year on the average. The cost of treating patients with gene disorders will be even higher if we include nervous and psychiatric disorders, diabetes, congenital abnormalities, metabolism disorders, etc. Finally, cancers in the final stage are also caused by the disarray of genetic information stored in human cells.

Since many hereditary diseases occur virtually with-

out any reason and in the main have unknown biochemical disorders, their diagnosis is very complex. This needs that such diseases be diagnosed at the earliest possible stage — to eliminate secondary hereditary changes in children, the Academician believes.

In the past years we have developed several methods for early diagnosis, including express methods for early diagnosis of potential polycystosis and phenylketonuria. In the case of polycystosis a mother's milk becomes a deadly poison for a child. However, a special diet usually saves the child. The first days after birth usually saves the child. The first days after birth usually saves the child. The first days after birth usually saves the child.

### PROBLEM CHILDREN: ROOT CAUSES

Why are teenagers slow in acquiring such primary human qualities as the ability to understand the demands imposed by society? Doctor of Medicine, Professor V. Moskalenko, attempts to answer this question in the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper. The modern child is the mirror of the family. It often happens that everything begins with the growth-up, on the one hand, parents tend to overconcentrate on the physical education of their children, regarding the socialization of a child as a task to be solved by the school.

When children are small, parents regulate their behavior, i.e., control their actions. This control is not rather than upbringing. The desired control over a child, the author is convinced, are developed in the family. This requires constant contact with grown-ups. In the case of polycystosis a mother's milk becomes a deadly poison for a child. However, a special diet usually saves the child. The first days after birth usually saves the child. The first days after birth usually saves the child.

## An award to Patriarch-Catholikos of All Georgia Illa II

The Order of Friendship Among Peoples, one of the highest Soviet orders, has been awarded to Patriarch-Catholikos of All Georgia Illa II. He was presented with this order "For heroic activities in defence of his 50th anniversary", says a decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The order was handed in by the President of the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet of Georgia Pavel Gilashvili.

Accepting the order, Illa II said that he "takes it as an award to the entire Georgian Orthodox Church which celebrated last year the 1,500th anniversary of its autonomy, a church which has ever lived by the concerns and prayers for peace and the future".

For a number of years Illa II has been one of the presidents

of the World Council of Churches. The Georgian Church led by him actively participates in the peace-making activities of the Conference of European Churches and the Christian Peace Conference.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM MOSCOW INSTITUTES

Academician Ivan Obraztsov, Minister of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the Russian Federation, presented first-class diplomas and honorary certificates to the best foreign students who graduated from Moscow institutes and universities.

Today about 37,000 specialists, who received highest education in the USSR colleges, work in 124 countries. Many of them continue their contacts with their educational establishments and professors. They came to continue education at postgraduate courses, do practical study at chairs, undergo courses at departments for the improvement of qualification, at international school-seminars. The

teachers too leave to other countries to give lectures and consult their former students. Clubs, committees, associations and commissions of graduates from Soviet colleges have been set up and actively operate in many countries.

"We are proud that our former students hold key positions in industry, science, culture, in governmental agencies, and social life of their respective countries," says Ivan Obraztsov. "The level of professional knowledge of specialist-graduates from Soviet higher school is high. But, perhaps, the most precious knowledge which foreign students acquired in our country is the idea about Soviet reality."

# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



**ALEXANDER ABDULOV  
AND IRINA ALFEYOROVA**

## 'LEO TOLSTOY' AT CARLOV VARY FESTIVAL

The new film, "Leo Tolstoy", is the Soviet entry at the 24th film festival in Carlov Vary, Czechoslovakia.

It is a great honour for me to show at such a representative film festival this film which is the fruit of many years of thought and research, says the director Sergei Gerasimov, who also plays the title role.

It is a great happiness for an artist to feel in touch with genius and understand it, he adds. This is why I have long been thinking about making a film about Tolstoy. He was a writer of genius. He lived a long and eventful life. And it is impossible to show all of it. We therefore limited ourselves to the period when he wrote "Resurrection" and "Hadji Murat".

The film is a coproduction by Soviet and Czechoslovak studios. Part of the shooting took place in Czechoslovakia. The role of Leonid Tolstoy, Tolstoy's doctor and friend, is played by Czechoslovak actor Boris Vavrov.

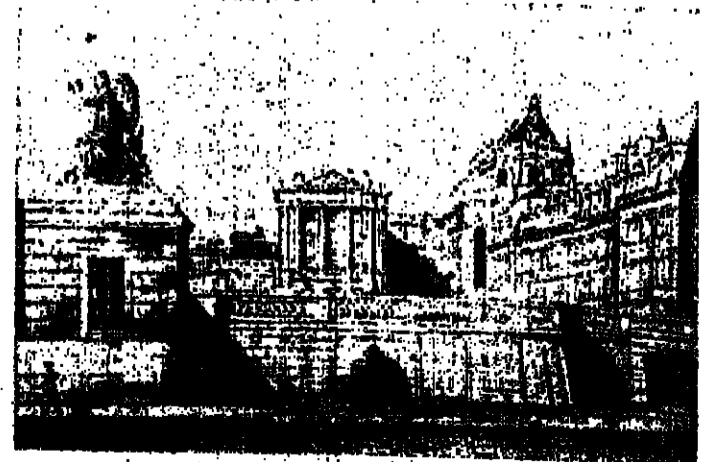
The second Soviet film to be shown in Carlov Vary is "Serafim", a film about the life of the saintly monk Serafim of Sarov, made by

the young director Viktor Prokhorov at Mosfilm Studios. It will be shown in the film-debut section of festival.

## Shilov's paintings cannot leave you indifferent

An exhibition of works by Alexander Shilov, the Soviet artist, is being a great success in Portugal. About 90 paintings and drawings are on view.

After being on display for a fortnight at Astenium Commercial, Portugal's most famous exhibition hall, they were moved to the Art Society Gallery in Lisbon. This is the first time in the ten years that have passed following the overthrow of the fascist regime in the country, that the Portuguese people have been given the opportunity of seeing works by a Soviet artist. Shilov's paintings cannot leave one indifferent. Many visitors to the exhibition, said one of them, leave it "enriched by this meeting at secondhand with the profoundly human Soviet people".



An exhibition of the works by Jean Caron (France) is on view at a gallery (20 Kuznetsky Most), in the centre of Moscow. Seen here are two reproductions of his works: "Versailles" and "A Crown".

It is fairly difficult to distinguish between the degree of popularity enjoyed by these two actors. Alexander has played more than thirty parts in films and is one of the leading actors at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre in Moscow; while Irina, who has not done a lot of work in theatre, has appeared in ten films.

And yet, whereas Alexander was to win his popularity gradually, Irina at once gained the love and recognition of spectators following her debut as Dasha in the TV serial, "Road to Calvary", based on Alexander Tolstoy's well-known novel of the same name and directed by Vasily Oryuzky. The softness, poeticity, romanticism and internal harmony which radiated from Alfeyorova's interpretation of the role, plus her remarkable femininity and beauty "doomed" her to popularity and success.

All of her subsequent parts — whether as the charming Constance Bonaparte in the television film, "D'Artagnan and Three Musketeers", or the beautiful Taurina in the fairy tale, "The Autumn Bell", or our contemporary Kira, a woman with a complicated dramatic fate, a maximalist in search of genuine love, in the film, "An Uninvited Friend", were to be played under the influence of Dasha which turned out to be the tonic role against which the actress was to measure all her later successes. Directors too have submitted to a certain stereotyping in their "use" of Alfeyorova. In the cinema, a soft, feminine heroine — ideal for fairy tales (see, for example, the Hungarian film, "Magician Lala" in which Irina plays Queen Irina) and for "love stories". And till quite recently this type of role fully satisfied the actress. As she herself once admitted, "I do not want to play negative characters. I have not played positive ones long enough." Only in recent interviews has she expressed a fleeting but obvious desire to explore beyond this framework.

A first step in this direction will be the role of Olga Winter in "TASS Has Been Authorized to Declare", a television film based on the novel by Yulian Semyonov which is now being shot by Vladimir Fokin.

Right from the start of his career Abdulov shunned being type-cast. In the theatre he was lucky. While still a student at the Moscow Institute of Dramatic Art, he made his debut in the Lenkom's production of "His Name Was Not Listed" based on the play by Boris Vasiliev. He went on to play Joaquin, the desperate hero in "A Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta", a rock opera based on the verse of Pablo Neruda. And today, not yet thirty, he plays the Coarse-Voiced Sailor in Vsevolod Vishnevsky's "An Optimistic Tragedy". The theatre has given Abdulov the possibility of realizing — if not in full at least partially — his dramatic, plastic, and musical potential. His progress in the cinema was slower; here it was his expressive exterior and charm — both as an actor and human being — and his embodiment of the contemporary romantic hero that told. Yet, after Gerasimov from Pushkin's "The Captain's Daughter", the fairy-tale Prince from the "Scarlet Flower", the Bear from "The Usual Miracle", and other roles — of the romantic, ardent, pure, slightly infantile, unable-to-adapt-to-life type, we see Abdulov in the role of the elegant scientist-criminal in "Sicilian Deceit", and as the eccentric opportunistic lover in "The Youth Position" based on Karel Capek's "The Makropoulos Secret". He also plays other highly colourful characters.

Despite the different emphasis in their careers, Abdulov and Alfeyorova are united by their indefatigability and quest; by their kindness which they both believe to be the main human quality. And finally by the love which, some ten years ago brought them together, becoming at the same time the main theme in their art. They are also united by the films in which they happen to play together (they want to be together everywhere, not only at home, but also in the theatre) — these are films about love, as is obvious from their titles. For instance, "Don't Part With Your Love" (directed by Pavel Aronov), and "Anticipation of Love" (directed by Yulian Semyonov), and by their dedication to the tough profession they have chosen. It is more than likely, that their daughter, Karyusha, will also follow in their footsteps.

## Kalevala epic exhibition

A unique collection of editions of the Kalevala, the epic of the Finnish and Karelian peoples, published in 20 languages can now be seen in Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia. Central to the exhibition is the first ever edition of the Kalevala. The 150th anniversary of this important publication date will be widely celebrated in the USSR, Finland, and other countries. The present exhibition, much of which is devoted to themes from the Kalevala translated into music, painting and drama productions, is also linked to this date.



## WINNERS OF 1st BALLET COMPETITION IN HELSINKI

The International Ballet Competition in Helsinki, sponsored by the Finnish Division of International Theatre, and the Finnish Artists' Union, is over. More than 70 dancers from nearly 20 countries, including the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the USA, Argentina, Japan, Finland, took part.

The competition was held according to age in two groups. The Soviet dancers were a great success. Natalya Chekhovskaya



Natalya Chekhovskaya (1st prize).

from Krasnoyarsk, won 1st prize in the senior group. She is a leading ballerina with the Krasnoyarsk company. Vadim Lavrov, from Donetsk won 2nd prize in the same group. He went to Valery Ushakov, the Bolshoi Theatre.

Special diplomas were sent to Emma Lipka, 1st prize winner in the Bolshoi.

The winners of the 1st group were dancers from FRG and Japan (1st prize) who were awarded.

# BUSINESS

## Preparations for 5th Moscow International Book Fair

The Organizing Committee for the 5th Moscow International Book Fair recently held its first session in the Soviet capital. The Fair is due to open in September, 1985, under the traditional motto: "Books Serve Peace and Progress".

Moscow Book Fairs enjoy increasing international recognition and prestige. Thus 2,866 publishers, copyright agencies, book sellers and other organizations from over 90 countries participated in the last Fair (in 1983).

The choice of venue for this important event is quite justified: the USSR is the world's leading publisher and number one "translator". Last year alone it published over 80,000 books and pamphlets with a total printing of 2,000 million copies. Every year the works of more than 2,000 foreign authors are translated in the Soviet Union with a printing of up to 150 million copies.

As Boris Pastukhov, Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Fair and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Book Publishing, Printing and Book Selling, has pointed out, exhibits at the forthcoming Fair will largely be oriented towards two jubilees and one major event all to take place in 1985: the 40th anniversary of the Victory over nazism in the Second World War, the UN-declared International Youth Year and the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow.

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## Coe e Clerici: desire for more cooperation

Coe e Clerici offer their Soviet partners to discuss possibilities for selling the USSR a system to help with faster delivery to the customers of perishable fruits and vegetables, our correspondent was told by vice-president of this Italian group Luigi Giannitrapani. We are prepared to give our experience and the latest R&D on the system approach to solving the problem "fruits and vegetables: from field to consumer". The recently created System Engineering Department tackles such tasks not only in agriculture

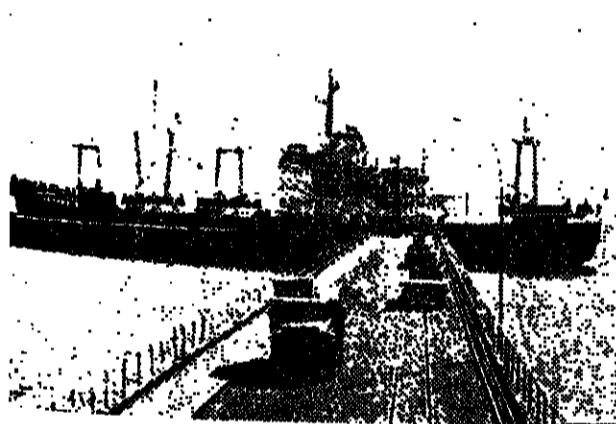
but also in industry, transport, infrastructure, etc. It has all the necessary possibilities, experience and personnel to study, develop, design and deliver equipment for any project, i.e. implementation on a turnkey basis.

Soviet specialists could learn about the possibilities and experience of the System Engineering in the area of the fruit and vegetable industry at a Moscow symposium.

The group has been working on the Soviet market for over 20 years. In the beginning the

sphere of its interests comprised exports of Soviet raw materials and imports of semifinished goods and finished industrial goods.

In the mid-1970s after its accreditation at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade and the opening of a permanent office in Moscow, the group has expanded its operation, through inauguration of broad mediation services in the exchange of processes, machines, equipment and complete sets between the USSR and other countries, primarily Italy.



The port of Kampong-Som, Kampuchea's chief sea gate, has been completely rebuilt. It was destroyed during US aggression in Indochina and the Pol Pot regime. Since the establishment of people's power it has been rebuilt. Great assistance was given by Soviet experts in this work. Ocean ships, carrying cargo for the young republic, make fast at the piers of the new port. The bulk of the cargo consists of food, medicine, machines and equipment from the USSR and other socialist countries. In the photo: a Soviet ship being unloaded in Kampong-Som. Photo VNA-TASS

## BERTHIEZ-STANKOIMPORT

The French engineering firm of Berthiez has signed a major contract with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Berthiez is well known in the Soviet Union, an MVI correspondent was told by the firm's representative, Lois Belmonte. The first contracts with the USSR were concluded early this century. Vertical lathes made by our firm have been installed in factories in Moscow, Kulbyshev, Ryazan, Voronezh, Chelmsk, and other places in the Soviet Union. The aggravation of East-West relations in recent years has had an adverse effect on the development of our cooperation, but, I must say, things have started to go in the right direction since last year. This is borne out by our latest contract with the Soviet PTO Stankoimport.

There can be no doubt that trade should be carried on a bilateral basis, Lois Belmonte continued. Since we are selling our products to the Soviet Union, we must buy something ourselves. This we must certainly do. Soviet machine tools and presses have proved reliable and simple to operate. Since I have been familiar with the Soviet market for a long time, I should note that there has been considerable progress made in Soviet engineering over the past few years. Lois Belmonte stressed in the past some of

## PEOPLE, EVENTS, FACTS

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Major events of political and general importance, the achievements of science, technology and culture, sports news — are typical subjects highlighted by Soviet periodicals. Subscribe to Soviet newspapers and magazines through the nearest firm or organization doing business with Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.

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the parameters of the Soviet equipment left much to be desired. However, the considerable efforts taken in the Soviet Union to raise the efficiency of production and the quality of products have begun to produce desired results. Today, some of the industrial products from the Soviet Union are not only on a par with the world standards, but also surpass them. Each of my visits to the Soviet Union, Lois Belmonte noted, convince me that the So-

## On the road to a long-term programme

A protocol of the seventh meeting of the Mixed Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation was signed in Ankara. In it, among other things, are reflected the questions of increasing the production capacity of the steel mill in Iskenderun from two to four million tonnes of steel a year, and of construction of projects of

viet people have a sincere desire to establish friendly relations with all the peoples and that they have the very idea of confrontation. In this respect, the relations between France and the USSR could serve as an example to our countries. If some of our politicians were guided more by our national interest. We have very many unresolved problems which we can only solve by joining our efforts.

Alexander VOLKOV

## WHAT'S ON!

July 14-16

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Guest performances by the Byelorussian Opera and Ballet Theatre: 14 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera). 15 (mat) — Vladimirov, "The Wolf and Seven Little Goats" (opera). 15 (eve) — Lovenskiold, "La Sylphide" (ballet). 16 — Offenbach, "Hoffmann's Tales" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin-skaya St.). 14 — Operetta, Operetta, 15 (mat) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Plurty"; 15 (eve) — Suppe, "Die schöne Galathea"; 16 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Mayakovskiy Theatre (19 Herten St.). 14 (mat) — Volodko, "Lizard" (eve) — Bolt, "Vivaldi Regatta"; 15 (mat) — Shukhlin, "Sharp Practice"; 15 (eve) — Borovik, "Agent 00"; 16 — Coburn, "The Gin Game".

Moscow Drama Theatre in Mayaya Bronnaya. 14 — Dvorkin, "The Man From Outside"; 15 — Raditsky, "Lullaby of Jacques' Death".

### FILMS

Cock-and-Bull Story (Mat) Studios, USSR. A musical comedy based on Russian fairy tales. Songs, dances, stunts, games and games.

Cinema: "Rekord" (Mat) Central Stadium. Mat: "Ivnyaya".

Based on Carlo Verdone's novel, "Cecilia Valente" is a film about a woman taking place at the beginning of the 19th century when Cuba was a Spanish colony.

Cinema: "Fidel" (19th St. near Enzelskiy). Mat: "Ivnyaya".

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR. 14 — "25 Years of the USSR" (friendly meeting). 15 — "Soviet Union" (friendly meeting). 16 — "Soviet Union" (friendly meeting). 17 — "Soviet Union" (friendly meeting).

### CONCERT HALLS

Onyabr Cinema-and-Concert Hall (42 Prospekt Kalinina). 14 — All Genres Are Good Except "Boring Ones", an evening of music and humour.

Dasha Moscow Summer Circus (Umalovsky Park of Culture and Rest, Metro Krasnaya Zvezda). 14, 15, 16 — Guest performances by the "Versava" circus from Poland. Leading circus artists and performing animals taking part.

### SPORTS

#### FOOTBALL

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 15 — International friendly meeting. Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs. Sofia (Sofia, Bulgaria). 6 p.m. Spartak is the oldest Bulgarian club, many-time champion and national cup-holder, was founded in 1913.

### WEATHER

July 14-16  
In Moscow, city and region, showers and thunderstorms are expected in places. Night temperatures of 14°, 16° and 24°, 26° during the day (to 30° in the south of the region). SW and W wind, 3-7 mps, gusty during the thunderstorm.